SEVEN THIEVES AND A BANK.

THE STORY OF THE RECOURTY OF A STOREN SI,500,000.

Red Leary Its Constellan-Secutions than Talled-seed and Elective States of the State of the Stat

street arrested that it was necessed to hope for the weep in the hands of the laws. Bortly of the control of the laws believe the laws of the laws believe the laws of the

clates in and out of prison. It is generally presymmed that he obtained the consent of all the
thieves interested to the surrender. About
three weeks after he got the letter from Scott
and Dunlap word came to the bank officers
that an attorney in this city could tell them
where the securities could be found. Through
that attorney the securities were recovered
from a safe deposit company in this city
They wese in good condition, though damp,
it is presumed that they had been
buried protected by oiled slik and rubber wrappings. It is also believed that Leary alone
thew the hiding place, and that he revealed it
by means of a diagram conveyed out of the
Scott and Dunlap did not appear against them
The evidence upon which the indictments
were obtained was submitted to the Court by
the Attorney-General, and the Court decided
that it was insufficient to go to trial on.
Leary and Draper keep saloons in this city,
and Connors calls himself a sporting man. The

list can of them make it as interesting beast.

**EXQUISITE EMBROIDERY** 

THE RICH AND RARE DECORATIONS OF MILLIONAIRES' HOMES.

Thirty Thousand Dollars' Worth in One Hill

-A Wall of Butterflee-Interesting Pacts
About the Art Told by a Teacher. "I happen to know that Mr. W. H. Belden paid one bill for embroideries for the decoration of his palatial residence, at Sixty-second street and Fifth avenue, which amounted to \$30,000," a lady, who unquestionably has enjoyed opportunities of knowing about expensive embroideries, said. "In the parlor there joved opportunities of knowing about expensions of the wing about expensions of the wing about expensions of the kind known by pewellers, I believe, as foll-backs. There are four very large double portières and one single, each with its vallance of sea-blue plush richly adorned with Beauvais embroidery. Each of those grand double portières with its vallance, is worth \$600. The portières in the reception room are just like those in the parlor, except that there the plush is soa green. All the furniture is richly embroidered to match with the portières, except the three huge pillows on the sofa, each of which bears the Belief and the portières as worth \$600, you understand that I do not say that is what their price was very much above that figure. Dealers in artistic decorations and furniture charge for their preputation as much as for their goods; and then there exist persons who only value things in proportion to their coats so between them and the dealers, who are only too happy to humor them, the prices do go up astonishingly. But at all over the most gorgeous colors, and gemmed all over with imitation diamonds of the kind known by pewellers, I believe, as foil-backs. There are if I remember aright, sixteen panels of rose-colored velvet, each bearing 168 butterflies. The wings and eyes are fitheity studded with artificial stones, and by gas light the effect is dazzling. Its seems to be a wall of diamonds. If you have any curriously about embroidery, go to Miss Belt. She can tell you more about it than anybody else in New York.

Aliss L. M. Belt, a slender lady with large, expressive yes and a charming voice, has had for several years the charge of the secution of decorative extablishments. Grawing the affect is a formed to the color of the c Canadian Covernment had him arrested for passing in Brussels and Paris a large, muber of passing in Brussels and Paris a large number of all and 25 Canadian noises goles from the passing in Brussels and Paris a large number of the passing in Brussels and Paris a large muber of and at Toronton of July 4. 1873. The seight histograph of the passing in Brussels of the Brussels of

ever dreams of taking for her models the flowers and birds she sees alive and seeking to effect artistic reproduction of their beauties, or of studying antique models for gracefulness of line in designing forms or of looking up in ancient illuminated missals and other kindred sources quaint and beautiful suggestions for lettering, or even of trying to understand why she must make just such a certain stitch to produce a certain desired effect, as an engraver changes his line for allike result. They come to me professing to be thorough embroideresses, and my heart sinks when they show me their samples—the same old designs, done in the same old way; but I set them to work give them atrial, and sourcely one in an hundred affords me a pleasant surprise by showing that she really knows anything at all about the art.

But I am wandering from my subject. There are two kinds of buillon work. One is with gold and sliver threads; the other with pure gold and sliver thoes, like exceedingly delicate macaroni, which you cut in lengths to suit your stitch thread on your needle, bit by bit, and so apply. Here is probably the finest specimen of buillon work in this country.

At this point Miss Bel: brought to view a great screen of six large black satin panels, bearing an eagle, a stork a heron, a crane, and other large birds, all superbly embroidered with gold in various shades, and by an infinite variety of stitches, so as to give a life-like perfection of roundness to their forms and tint and freedom to their plumaze.

"That," she continued." cost about \$1,500 to produce, Very few single pieces of embroidery york are more expensive. What it will sell for I cannot say, but I know that some dealers would not hestiate to ask \$2,500 or \$3,000 for it. Not infrequently we use artificial stones for the genmining of butterflies wings, or their eyes. There is a sample of what may be closed as much asi

Mr. Corbin's Private Check. Miss Lucy E. Smith, a toacher in the free school at Hempstead, died a short time ago, after a few days illness. She had no relatives in Hempstead, and her associates and friends attended to her burial. Among her associates and friends attended to her burial. Among her effects were found a one thousand miles ticket which Miss Smith purchased from the Long island Railroad Company at a cost of \$20. Only 15r miles had been cancelled on the licket. The licket was returned to the rational company with a request that the money after the difference had been deducted, be forwarded, as it was needed to settle up Miss smith suffairs. Superintendent Barton do not only with the request, as It is against beautiful to the superintendent of the control of the matter, but this private sold. Ar. Corbin hearing of the matter, sent his private check for the amount.

Alderman Rellly Treats to Umbrellas. President John Reilly and Aldermen Hugh Grant and Aleck Smith were caught in the rain last week without umbrellas. President Reilly, anxious to save without unibrelias. President Rellly, anxious to save his new silk hat, stepped into a furnishing store, and, purchasing three silk unibrelias, presented one to each of his colleagues. The three unibrelias were raised, and the three city Fathers walked to Union square. The President left his unibrelia in a Fourteenth street cigar store: an Eighth avenue dyster dealer appropriated Al-derman Smith's, and Alderman Great broke his over the back of one of Tom O'Calinghan's goats. Yesterday the two Aldermen showed their appreciation of the Presi-dent's generosity by presenting to him a golf-headed walking stick.

THRIR SIXTISTH WEDDING DAY.

Vanderbilt and Ohio Forests. On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. John Fountain will celebrate the sixtleth anniversary of their marriage at their home, 436 South Orange avenue, Newark. Their golden wedding brought their children and friends to the old homestead, and the fifty-seventh anniversary of the

marriage was also kept.

"I expect," said Mrs. Fountain, yesterday,
"we shall have a gathering here on Tuesday,
but I shall miss some dear frees, for there have
been many deaths among my friends lately.
My sister, Mrs. Abigail Riker, died three months

THE BARBER ON FREE TRADE.

He is to Interested that he Gives his Opin-

"Vy you tond ask me vot makes me all der vile so mat?" the German barber near the Cooper Institute asked the reporter yesterday.

"Choost now comes in a blain-mitout-payrum gustomer and dells me vot do I dink of
Free Drade und Brodection. Py chimineddy! dot makes me grazy. Some beeple are all ofer cheek like der City Hall glock. A first-glass Fourth affence parber exbects mit a den-cent gusdimer to dalk apowd der vedder; mit pay gusdimer to dalk apowd der vedder; mit pay rum he should oxbress obinions apowd der dings py der newababers, und such a dings like Helitchion und Free Drade must be gonfined to a hair cut und shampoon. A man must not his own peezness make upsite town.

"Vot I doit dot veiler? Vell, I bresented him mit a reckerler grome of goot atvice. See here! I hat sayt: you peen a vorkingman, sind id? Vell, den you make your mind up to somedings vot I doit you. Der dalk apowd Brodection der vorkingman brodecting is all humpucks. Let dot owld of your ear vent mitout mit your prain indervering. Der goal miners und der iron vorkers und der mill hands of Fall Riffer und Gohoes und all such vellers, dem got Brodection undil dey tond got enough to sad und peen doe boor to sdrike for more. Der garpenders und brinders und blasderers und parbers, vot tond got some Brodection at all, dem all got bretty goot vages. Venefier you hear a gapidalist or a bolidician apowd der vorkingman dalking, make up your mind he vos lying like der oil painding in front of a Powery museum. Und you can dell him I dolt you so; und I vill pet your money on it."

"Py chiminy hooky!" I hat sayt, I I cannot der whole of my prains gif avay mit a blain shafe, but I vill dolt you won dings; choost look at der gonsdidution of der matches vould not so much as von million cost, und blendy brofit vould vent mit 'em posites. Py chimineddy! I dink it vos bretty smail berdadoes for der Goffermend to pe making owld of der boor beeple more money as it can got avay mit, except in chobs und gorruption!

"Der monkey parber py der neget shair dalks apowd dot subchect, alretty. Sure! I dink he vould not pe assianmed to mit der teffil arkue appowd sulphur. Py hooky, I vood not for a tollar und a half such a chack tonkey peen. He says, dalking apowd Duty und Brodection, it vos der duty of der United Saddes to brodect der parbers from der Eye-talians, odervise ve all got in cellars for dree cents to shafe, mit von dowel und no Sundays owid!" rum he should oxbress obinions apowd der

ONLY FOUR MORE.

Walcott Still Enjoying his Quall-Mr. Case to

Tackle Forty Pounds of Bear. quail man appeared ready to eat twenty-eighth brace of birds yesterday before an assemblage of twenty-five persons. Diving into the inn from the humid atmosphere and sloppy road, twenty out of the twenty-five accosted the landlord with. "Gabe, there is a man in Washington Market [or some other place] who will bet that he can eat three qualis a day for thirty days in succession."
"All right, bring him along when the season

for thirty days in succession."

"All right, bring him along when the season opens again," repeated Gabe, without losing his proverbial good nature over the monotonous offers to produce gormandizers from all points of the compass.

When two young bloods, who had bowled along the road in a degeart until they were muddy and somewhat muddled, asked Gabe what was to be the next gastronomic feat, merry twinkles appeared in his eyes.

"Boys, if you'll agree not to give me away," he said, "I will tell you."

"We wouldn't divulge for the world."

"You'vo seen that young bear the Wall street boys sent to me?"

"Yes."

"Well I have bet Aleck Taylor and John De Mott \$50 each that I will eat the bear for dinner some day next week. You see, he is not half so heavy as he looks in his long fur. His mest won't weigh over forty pounds, and I once ate forty-three pounds of turkey at a meal. I am very fond of bear meat, so you see I have a sure thing."

"Honest, Gabe?"

"Honest, Gabe?"

"Honest."

"All right, we'll back you on the quiet."

The quall man was hailed with. Walcott, I know a man who is willing to bet \$1,000 that he can—"

Walcott threw up his hands with an appearance of horror, making a hurried exit into the outer air. Betreating to the far corner of the porch, he sat down at his little table, and was soon cutting into his fifty-fifth quall, not counting the extra one of Friday.

"He is going to make time to-day," remarked the gentleman who has taken the place of Walcott's original backer.

Walcott masticated the bird with evident relish. In 4 minutes 30 seconds its polished bones were piled on a side plate. The bones of the second quall were added to the little pyramid in 5 minutes 30 seconds, making precisely 10 minutes for the two birds. Monday will end his unparalleled performance on quall.

The List of Referens.

The following referees were appointed in cases in the State courts to this city during the past week: By Judge Barrett, sitting in Chambers.

Wood agt. Kroll
Rosers agt. The Adriatic Fire In.
surance Company.
In the matter of Wardwell... Ira B. Stewart. Br the matter of Wardwell. Ir B. Stewart.

By Judge Donohue, sitting in Chambers.

Cohen agt. Lerdorf. James D. Hewett.
Brewster agt. Cortwright. Horace Russell.
Lallour agt. Lailour. John A. Oshorn.
Ferry act. Waters. John N. Lewis.
Eddey agt. Terry. Joseph B. Reitly.
Handel agt. Handel. Sidney H. Stuarts.
Connoilly agt. Connoilly. Thomas Noian.
Stroock agt. Lange.
Lanier agt. New York Life Insur-John Clinton Gray.

John Clinton Gray.

Thomas Nolan.

Charles F MacLean.

Albert M Schenck.

Fermand Korzanan.

Mesiev Gleano.

John P Gaw.

John P Gaw.

John P Gaw.

L P Holms.

L P Holms.

C Ten Eyek Beekma

John P Graw.

John P Graw.

William J Marrin.

Albert West.

L P Holms.

William Henry.

W B Yard.

William Sinolair.

scrutton count.
By Judge Ingraham. Newman agt. Bowman Perry J. Fuller.
Bartholomew agt. Bartholomew William Sinciaur.
Ware agt. Ware
Warner agt. Kimens Joseph S. Bosworth.
Pluer agt. Fluer Philip L. Wilson.
Schimel agt. Schimel Sidney J. Cowan. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. 

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS.

PROTESTS BY PREE WORKMEN AGAINST THE LABOR OF THE PRISONS.

Prison where the Rawhide and the Paddie are Not Used - Privileges Bought with Money-A Convict's Bad News from Home. Warden John Green of the Kings County Penitentiary was the first witness before the Assembly Committee on Prisons at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday morning. He exhibited to the committee four rawhides and two leather straps which, he said, were used for the whipstraps which, he said, were used for the whip-ping of convicts before he assumed charge of the penitentiary. The straps were about two and a half feet long and from an inch to an inch and a half wide, riveted with iron nails. He said that on assuming charge of the peni-tentiary he stopped the cowhiding and pad-ding, and began a system of rewards by pormitting visits to convicts who behaved them-selves and obeyed the rules of the prison Those who were refractory were deprived of the privilege of receiving visits, and impris-oned in the dark celi. The effect of the rewards was to make the prisoners submissive. Warden Green said that he had himself

worked at a mechanical trade and was con-vinced that too much work was required of the steadily at work than shope outside. The contractors were entitled to ten hours' labor from the men, and they got \$700 allowed them for loss of time by the men in the short days when the prisoners did not work the full ten hours. He had received power from the Commission-

the mon, and they got \$700 allowed them for loss of time by the men in the short days when the prisoners did not work the full ten hours. He had received power from the Commissioners to regulate the amount of work to be performed by the convicts and notified the contractors that he had decided to take ten percent off the men's task. Subsequently, when it was found that the men sot through their tasks early in the day, the contractors got the ten per cent of work restored, with the restriction that it should be under the power of the Warden and physician to reduce it if it was found too much for the convicts to perform. He had found that the contractors would make the strongest and smartest mun the standard for all the rest.

Warden Green gave a rough estimate that there are 1.000,000 pairs of shoes made in a year in the prison by 483 convicts and 350 free laborers. The county gets about \$60,000 year for the convicts' labor. The free laborers receive from \$2 to \$10 a week.

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The county gets about \$60,000 year for the convicts' labor. The free laborers receive from \$2 to \$10 a week.

The free labor han the old since so said that the system of prison labor bore more heavily on honest labor than the old since so cheaply as to be a source of serious competition with free labor. He said it was very hard that honest workmen should be out of work and on half time while the work of shoemaking is being done by convicts. He believed that convict labor was the cause of the decline of the wages of honest laborers, and that the prison contractors could undersell outside manufacturers. He estimated that prison isbor had driven fifteen or twenty per cent, of the honest workmen out of the business. He could not tell whether the retail price of shoes was issuenced by the cheappness of convict labor.

John Fraser, boot and since maker on earn reconstruction of the heap prison contractors could undersell outside.

Henry O.

caused an assess. In a sunser's was a boy of it, a German, who could not talk Kurlish. I saw him in the hospital, where he was suffering from the assesse. The boy died and Dixon was indiced for killing him, but I believe the surfaced. I have been in the hospital to the surface of the surface of the local talk the surface of the local talk the surface of the surfac

Wm. Brown testified:

months and seventeen days.

Wm. Brown testified:
I came out of Sing Sing last Tuesday. I went there on Dec. 17, 1877. I have done two terms. When I left I got \$5.32 and a soit of oid clothes. I worked on the stove contract two years and four months. The work was very hard. I went there a strong man in good health. The least time I was punished it was for talking to my side partner. I was put in the jail and made to go to work in the norning without tood. The food was not half as good under Warden Brush as under Mr. Davie I should say the food was middling. The cells were cleaner under Davis. My blankets were changed lwice in two years and four months.
I low shout clothers. I got sick in prison. Then they made my work lighter. It did not cost me any money rest another. I got sick in prison. Then they made my work lighter. It did not cost me any money rest another. I got sick in prison. Then they made my work lighter. It did not cost me any money to get the change. I can't say I was overworked on this term. If is the medical treatment I want to get at. I would go over and teil Dr. Barber I was alok. I went a week ago and asked the Doctor to excuse ms. He said: "You look strong in the face. Go up and get a dose of paregorite and go to work." But he afterward let along the control of the contro

Finding his Wife after Thirty-two Years. WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 2.-Richard Zeigler, col-WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—Richard Zeigler, colored, living in this county, to-day received tidings of his wife, from whom he has been separated for thirty two years. He has been looking for her ever since the war. She was sold by slave traders and he gradually lost all trace of her wherashouts. To-day he received at telegram from her in Georgia, and started to-night for that State to bring her back. He is 60 years old, and has he received the degram he wept for joy. He has called a meeting of his grandchildren, and next week will have a big reunion.

The hand and drum corps of the Ninth are to have their gorgeous uniforms topped off with new black felt regulation helmsts.

Gen. C. T. Christensen, commanding the Third Brigade, has ordered a court martial for the trial of all delinquent officers, to convene on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13.

The Seventrenth Separate Company of infantry will have a reception and oreentation of marksmen's badges at the Opera House, Flushing, Monday evening, Feb. 2.

Company D. Eighth Regiment, Capt Gostow, will delebrate the anniversary of their formation by a full-dress drill, guard mount, and banquet on Tuesday evening. Feb. 6.

Company C of the Twenty-third has promoted First Print guard mount, and banquet on Tuesday evening. Feb. d.
Company C of the Twenty-third has promoted First Lieut Exra De Forest to be Captain, Curtis P. Davies to be First Lieutenant, and William B. Basita to be Second Lieutenant.

The military event in Brooklyn next week will be the review of the Thirteenth by tien Fitzhingh Lee next Wednesday evening. The field and staff will go to Washington the day before and escort Gen. Lee and his staff to New York.

The report of Adjutant-General Wm. S. Stryker of the New Jersey National Guard for 1892 shows a total strength of 259 officers and 2,361 enlisted men, divided into seven regiments and two battalions of infantry, and two Gatling sun companies. THE BLACK ARTICLERY.

A New York Otri's Experience in a Fash Estract from a Letter to an Old Schoolmate at Packer

You know they fit us for life here-teach us French, ceramics, music, and housework. To-day I took my first real lesson in house-work. Heretofore I had had a taste of it in being detailed to pare apples for half an hour after supper. To-day I was "called off"—that is, instead of working regularly after supper at the apple business, I had to take another girl's work after dinner. It was my first experience with what the girls call "the black artillery." and may it be my last! The "black artillery," you must know are great black iron steam kettles in which they cook our meals. There are six of them. They are ugly looking vate. They had been used for dinner, and of vata. They had been used for dinner, and of course they had to be cleaned. I had never seen the girls cleaning them, and I hadn't the remotest idea of how the thing was done. I was too proud to sak. So I set to work with two mops, an iron dishcloth, a dish towel, and some soap. The things are so deep that I had to balance myself on their rims. With heels waying in the air, every now and then I made a frantic dip at the bottom. The result of these gymnastics was a smutted apron. a sprained back, and a very unsettled temper.

When I had got through diving into the kettle I tried to regain my equilibrium. Shades of misery! my luckless heels capsized a great pail of dirty water used in cleaning the vat. This brought the matron down on me in the shake of a goat's foot." She ordered me to mop it up instanter, and not to track around in it; and I was actually forced to come down to the indignity of mopping up that dirty, greasy stuff. I flopped around wildly with the pail and mop for about twenty minutes, but my spirit was broken. I was ten minutes inte for hall, having worked like a slave for an hour and a half and got one kettle cleaned. Wild horses couldn't have dragged me back to attack the other five.

However, I have had two consolations. One is seventy-five minutes plus time, and the other is that I left the pipe all stopped up with grease. I had to halle out every drop I put into the kettle. When they go to cook anything there'll be a flood big enough to ficat every one of the miserable things off to Jericho. One of the rules of the institution is an enforced half hour of meditation in a closet every afternoon. I was in a lovely mood for meditation that afternoon. I don't think I ever spent a more joyous thirty minutes.

We have a house full of visitors, among them a young Englishman and his wife, who have come on from India to finish an education for missionary life. They have been here about three vears. He expects to graduate from Boston University in a year more, and then they will return to India. Meantim course they had to be cleaned. I had never seen the girls cleaning them, and I hadn't the

ENLIVENING THE CHESS CLUBS.

Social Enjoyment Alternating with Studios Silence-Steinita's Campaign.

Chess circles in the metropolis have been unusually stirred this sedson by the return to his New York home of Capt. Mackenzie, and the advent of the noted European chess cham-pion. Herr Steinitz who is making a professional tour through the United States and Canada. Of late years there has been a noteworthy change in the organization of the American chess clubs. Formerly they were run on the principle of making the game a labor and a severe study. Club meetings were then characterized by absolute silence and grave deportin the year to seven months. He believed that the hatters' trade suffered more than any other from the competition of convict labor.

Charles E. Thetford batter, thought the competition of machinery was not as injurious to the trade as that of prison labor. He had heard that the prison contractors sold goods at a little less than outside manufacturers, so that the public did not get the benefit of the cheap prison labor. He thought that the abolition of convict labor on hats would give the honset hatters at less a month more work in the year.

Moonas? Masserson, shoe cutter, testified that he had been forty years in the business. He estimated that the system of prison labor in the firm of si, 500, 000 of cupital.

Robert Jordan, a journeyman hatter, said he had been trying for a year to get work, but in vain. He was certain that if convict labor on hats was stopped there would be plenty of work for honest men. He judged that as many as two hatters out of a hundred learned their trade in prison. This, he said, was cause of James liussell testified:

I was a prisoner in Sing Sing from 1874 to 1876 under Warden Walker. Ik now of two young men who were paddied, one of the name of Dorley, and another of the hone of Mool. They were paddied by Principal Keeper spila, where he was suffering from the abscess. The suffery was a boy of 10 a German, who could not talk Knellsh. I saw him in the heaving the Moon of the could be sufficially in the boy died and Dison was indicted for killing him, but I had a sinceure place. I paid \$500 that I could get an easy place. I don't mind telling who I paid it to, as the many place. I don't mind telling who I paid to the sufficial to the suitable of the will make his first professional appearance in this city, to carry out an engagement with the members of the Manhattan they be a sufficient of the members of the Manhattan they be a sufficient of the members of the Manhattan they be a sufficient of the members of the Manhattan they be a sufficient of the members of the Manhattan they be ment. But the modern clubs go in for more

Saturdat, Feb. 3.

The stock market was depressed and unsettled during the morning hours, with heavy selling of Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Northwestern common, St. Paul common, and Delaware and Lackawanna. There was little or no check upon the downward tendency of values till near the close, but there was less pressure to realize, and in the last half hour a slight recovery took place. The more important singles for the day were as follows: Advanced—Lake Shore, & Northwestern common, 1%, Declined—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2; Denver and Rio Grande, 1%; Eric, %; Kansas and Texas %; Louisville and Nashville, X; Michigan Central, %; Missouri-Pacific, %; Northern Pacific preferred, %; Now York Central, %; New Jersey Central, %; New York Central, %; New Jersey Central, %; New York Central, %; St. Paul common, 1%; Texas Pacific, %; Union Pacific, %; Wabash and Pacific common, %; St. Paul common, 1%; Texas Pacific, %; Oregon and T. C. %; Alton and Terre Haute common, 1%; Norfolk and Western preferred, %; Governments were quiet. State bonds were quiet. It is decided that endorsed Arkanss bonds are not a good delivery. Ballroad bonds were duil.

Called bonds redeemed at the Sub-Treasury

Called bonds redeemed at the Sub-Treasury during the week, \$829,500.
Sterling exchange firmer but quiet; sight drafts, \$4.85\@\$4.87; 60-day bills, \$4.82\@\$4.83\cdots.

dintra. \$4.85A@\$4.87; 60-day bills. \$4.83%.

Money on call 3%@4 P cent.

Bids for bank stocks are: America. 150;
American Exchange. 130; Broadway. 250;
Central. 124; Chase. 155; Chatham. 136; Citizens. 116; Commerce. 150; Continental. 118;
Corn Exchange. 180; East River. 115; Fourth. 122; Fulton. 125; German American. 94; Germania. 125; Hanover. 136; Importers' and Traders'. 261; Irving. 133; Leather Manufacturers'. 150; Manhattan. 140; Marine. 140; Market. 135; Mechanics'. 148; Mechanics' and Traders'. 99; Mercantile. 115; Mechanics'. 130; Metropolitan. 154; Nassau. 120; New York. 145; Ninth. 120; Oriental. 135; Pacific. 155; Park. 158; Phenix. 99; Republic. 130; Seventh Ward. 102; State of New York. 136; Union. 155; Wall Street. 105.

Gas stocks are still advancing. and are quot-

Gas stocks are still advancing, and are quoted: New York, 122 to 125; Manhattan, 225te 230; Metropolitan, 188 to 192; Mutual, 112 to 113; Municipal, ex 5 per cent, dividend, 184 to 185; Harlem, 95 to 100; Brooklyn, 110 to 113; Jersey City, 150 to 190. The weekly bank statement shows a considerable decline in the reserve:

Loans 27. Pro. 3.

Loans 27. Pro. 3.

Loans 28. 129. 129. 100 207. 182.200 Dec. 1.943.970

Circulation 16.886.800 10.885.200 Dec. 2.932.900

Legal Tenders 23.351.400 28.030.400 Dec. 2.92.200 Total reserve 887,280,100 884,885,800 Dec. 82,658,500 Reserve req'd. 77,284,525 76,795,550 Excess 10,007,575 7,840,050 Dec. 2,167,525 Receipts of internal revenue to-day, \$650,194; customs, \$383,704; national bank notes for redemption, \$328,000, making \$2,476,000 for the

The national bank circulation outstanding now amounts to \$302 108,818 against which the Treasury holds \$359,235,450 in bonds of the United States besides the 5 % cent. redemption fund, and the deposits of lawful money against currency sent in for redemption. The production of anthracite coal for the week ended Jan. 27 was 205,516 tons, against 315,529 tons for the corresponding week of 1882 making the total production for the year 1,517,751 tons, against 1,631,357 tons in 1882.

The imports at this port for the week were: Dry goods, \$2,399,289, and merchandise, \$5,983,612, a total of \$8,382,881. The gross earnings of the St. Louis. Wabash and Pacific Railroad for the month of January are reported to have been \$1,307,782, as against \$1,229,955 for the same month of 1882, an increase of \$77,817.

\$1,229,965 for the same month of 1882, an increase of \$77,817.

John S. Kennedy & Co. will receive on Feb. 6 and 7 offers for any part of \$10,000,000, parvalue, of the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Commany at not less than \$60 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ share. The firm has already received bids for a large part of the amount now offered, both in this city and through its agents in Amsterdam. The stock offered has been listed by the New York Stock Exchange together with the \$25,000,000 which has already been placed. The company announces that it has already built and equipped 1,730 of the \$2,006 miles which it proposes to build, and that all of the road except 441 miles now in operation is, and will remain uncommbered by mortage lieus. Paris advices quote \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$ cents, at 79.45, and exchange on London at 25.25. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 7,060,000 marks.

Richard Salembier, importer of laces at 499 Broome street, has made an assignment to Paul D. Lavigne, giving \$20,881 preferences. The rest of his indebtedues is mainly to creditors in Europe, and it is thought that the total liabilities will not exceed \$75,000.

liabilities will not exceed \$75,000. New York Markets.

March ho will make his first prodessional appearance of the Manhatta Cheek Chip to ploy a series of all exhibition ments of the members of all exhibition are some of billion of the members of the Manhatta Cheek Chip to ploy a series of all exhibition are some of billion of the members of all exhibition are some of billion of the series of billi